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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations.—Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire, ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance. But when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, "that the will of the majority shall govern," to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories.—Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any territory, nor to exclude it therefrom," but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their own Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance; besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union.—But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States, to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.—The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that, under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so much dreaded by the Father of his Country—will speedily become extinct?—Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago, excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But the question of domestic Slavery is of far greater importance than of any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of Government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object. It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Recent estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault—the bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our Confederacy.—Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin.—But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance, when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy. To the North not more than to the South—to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence, that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of Government and Union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish, until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics; and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free Government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy,—which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation—as well as to the defence of our extensive sea coast. It is beyond all question the principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff. But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the Public Lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to preserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled under the constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized. The Federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress to certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion.—Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms, or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union, against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to declare war"—"to raise and support armies"—"to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasion." Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States over which men and ammunitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader. In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive, that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the Government ever since its origin, has been in constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion.

I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles approved by our own experience from which we should never depart.

We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, and this, not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards fellow-men wherever their lot may be cast.

Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less, than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute.

In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of Justice and Honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain, if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto in all our acquisitions, the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution—whilst humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

New Litany.—Here is a litany which, although not exactly orthodox, will pass among sinners:

From tailor's bills, doctor's pills, western chills and other ills—deliver us.

From want of gold, wives that scold, maidens old, and by sharpers "sold"—deliver us.

From seedy coats, protested notes, sinking boats, and illegal votes—deliver us.

From creaking doors, a wife that snores, "confounded bores," and dry good stores—protect us.

From modest girls, with waving curls, and teeth of pearls—never mind.

From stinging flies, coal black eyes, baker's pies, and babies' cries—deliver us.

Encourage Your Own.—Every man and particularly every advocate of the protective principle should supply his wants at home.—Support your neighbor first. Get your boots, your coats, your groceries and dry goods, at home if you would have your town and community thrive. Amongst all your practice of this principle don't forget to encourage your home newspaper, for that is a matter we have some direct interest in. Be content with as good and cheap an article as circumstances allow. Just in proportion as each branch of business is encouraged will ambition be stimulated and the means found to better supply your wants.

☞An American Quaker said to a gunner during the Revolutionary war—

"Friend, I counsel no bloodshed, but if it be thy deisgn to hit the little man in the blue jacket, point thine engine about three inches lower."

☞Drop by drop falls into the clear wellspring of your youth the bitter water of experience, and there is no filter this side of the grave that can restore the old purity.

STAND FROM UNDER.

A Queer Story.

The following story was told as an actual fact by a sailor, who solemnly affirmed that he knew it to be true:

I was on board a slave ship bound to the coast of Africa. I had my misgivings about the business, and I believe others had them, too. We had passed the Straits of Gibralter, and were lying off Barbary, one clear, bright evening, when it came my turn to take the helm. The ship was becalmed, and everything around was silent as the day after the deluge. The wide monotony of water, varied only by the glancings of the moon on the crest of the waves, made think me the old fables of Neptune were true, and that Amphitrite and her Naiads were sporting on the surface of the ocean, with diamonds in their hair.—These fancies were followed by the thoughts of my wife, my children and my home: and all were wildly enough jumble together in a delicious state of approaching slumber. Suddenly I heard above my head a loud, deep, terrible voice call out "Stand from under!" I started to my feet—it was a customary signal when anything was to be thrown from the shrouds, and mechanically I sung out the usual answer, "Let go!" But nothing came. I looked up into the shrouds—there was nothing there. I searched the deck, and found that I was alone! I tried to think it was a dream; but that sound, so deep, so stern, so dreadful, rung in my ears like the bursting of a cannon.

In the morning I told the crew what I had heard. They laughed at me, and were all day long full of their jokes about "Dreaming Tom." One fellow among them was most unmerciful in his raillery. He was a swarthy malignant looking Spaniard, who carried murder in his eye and curses on his tongue, a daring and lordly man, who boasted of crime as if it gave him pre-eminence among his fellows. "A most uncivil ghost, Tom," said he; "when such chaps come to see me, I'll make 'em show themselves; I'll not be satisfied without seeing and feeling as well as hearing."

The sailors all joined with him, and I, ashamed, was glad to be silent. The next night Dick Burton took the helm. Dick had nerves like an ox, and sinews like a whale; it was little he feared on earth or beneath it. The clock struck one. Dick was leaning his head on the helm, as he said, thinking nothing of me or my story, when that awful voice called out from the shrouds, "Stand from under!" Dick started forward like an Indian arrow, which they say goes through a buffalo, and wings on its way as if it had not left death in the rear. It was an instant or more before he found presence of mind to call out, "Let go!" Again nothing was seen—nothing heard. Ten nights in succession, at one o'clock, the same unearthly sound rung through the air; making our stoutest sailors quail as if a bullet shot had gone through their brains.

At last we grew pale when it was spoken of and the worst of us never went to sleep without saying our prayers. For myself, I would have been chained to the oar all my life, to have got out of that vessel. But there we were in the vast solitude of the ocean, and this invisible being was with us. No one put a bold face on the matter but Antonia, the Spaniard. He laughed at our fears, and defied Satan himself to terrify him.—However, when it was his term at the helm, he refused to go; several times under the pretence of illness, he was excused from a duty which all on board dreaded. But at last the Captain ordered Antonia to receive a round dozen of lashes every night, until he should consent to perform his share of the unwelcome office. For a while this was borne patiently, but at length he called out, "I may as well die one way as the other. Give me over to the ghost."

That night Antonia kept watch on the deck. Few of the crew slept: for expectation and alarm had stretched our nerves upon the rack. At one o'clock the voice called, "Stand from under!" "Let go!" screamed the Spaniard. This was answered by a shriek of laughter; and such laughter! It seemed as if the fiends answered each other from pole to pole, and the bass was howled in hell.—Then came a sudden crash upon the deck, as if our masts and spars had fallen. We all rushed to the spot, and there was a cold, stiff, gigantic corpse! The Spaniard said it was thrown from the shrouds; and when he looked upon it he ground his teeth like a madman. "I know him," exclaimed he; "I stabbed him within an hour's sail of Cuba, and drank his blood for breakfast!"

We all stood aghast at the monster. In fearful whispers we asked what should be done with the body. Finally we agreed that the terrible sight must be removed from us, and hidden in the sea. Four of us attempted to raise it; but human strength was of no avail—we might as well have tugged at Atlas. There it lay, stiff, rigid, heavy, and as immovable as if it had formed part of the vessel. The Spaniard was furious; "Let me lift him," said he, "I lifted him once and can do it again. I'll teach him what it is to come and trouble me." He took the body round the waist and attempted to raise it.—Slowly and heavily the corpse raised itself up. Its rayless eyes opened—its rigid arms stretched out and clasped its victim in a close death-grapple, and rolling over the sides of the ship, they tottered an instant over the waters—then, with a plunge, they sank together. Again that laugh—that wild, shrieking laugh—was heard on the winds. The sailors bowed their heads and put up their hands to shut out the appalling sound.

I took the helm more than once after but we never again heard in the shrouds, "Stand from under."

Practical Joking in the Middle Ages.

The Castle or chastel d'Hesdin, was a favorite resort of Philip of Burgundy, and a place of rest to which he retired to amuse himself at his leisure. It contrasted strangely with the pleasure palace of Louis the Eleventh near Tours, where the grounds were known to bristle with various deadly instruments intended to maim tresspassers. Hesdin was as full of pitfalls and trap doors as a modern theatre; but they only served to perpetrate the coarse though harmless jokes, in which fun of the Middle Ages consisted.—They seem, indeed, to have only suited the robust and healthy constitutions of the people of those days. A few examples, taken from the records of the Castle, may not be uninteresting. A stranger issuing, for instance, from a gallery into a neighboring passage, was startled by the sudden apparition of a wooden figure spouting water. A wetting and a fright were the necessary consequences. But when the joke was carried further, af set of brushes were put in motion, and the patient emerged with a white or black face, as the case might be. Another still more powerful engine was one which seized a man and thrashed him soundly.—In the centre of the great gallery was a trap, and near it the figure of a hermit who prophesied. Ladies were his most frequent victims. They no sooner felt an interest in the telling of their fortunes than the ceiling opened and poured forth rain; thunder claps followed in quick succession, preceded by appropriate lightning; and as the air grew colder, snow fell.

Taking refuge from the storm, the patient entered a dangerous shelter above a pit-fall leading into a sack of feathers, from which escape at last was permitted. The castle of Hesdin was full of tricks of this description. Besides the pitfall just described, there was in the great gallery a bridge which dropped sauntarers into the water. In various places there were engines which spouted water when they were touched. Six figures stood in the hall spouting water, and wetting people in various ways. At the entrance of a gallery were eight water jets rushing upwards, which wet people passing, and three small pipes were so fixed close by as to cover them with flour. If the panic stricken victims rush up to the window and opened it, up came a figure, wetting them, and closing the frame. If a splendid missal on a desk caught a curious eye, the person who went to it was either covered with soot or dirt. A mirror close at hand betrayed the trick; but whilst the victim wondered at the blackness of his face, out rushed a flour-dredger that made him white. The most elaborate of all these tricks was one combining almost every species of deception. A figure of a man was made to start in the great gallery, frightened people by talking or crying. At the noise, the loungers in other rooms rushed in, upon which a number of figures, armed with sticks, came forth, driving every one pell mell to the bridge, when they fell, of course, into the water.—*The Early Flemish Painters.*

Fear of New Things.

Some people are exceedingly fearful of new things. Perhaps this has characterized the majority of mankind in past days. They have been slow to receive inventions and discoveries; and have required the best evidence of personal observation to overcome their unbelief. The *saw-mill* was introduced into England from Holland, but the enterprise was so strenuously opposed that it was abandoned. The Power-loom found few admirers in France, when it was introduced; and it was finally destroyed in the most public manner, and the fragments sold for old wood and iron. Robert Fulton was ridiculed and reproached for his invention of the steamboat. The multitude pitied him for his folly, and very few persons cheered him with words of encouragement. When railroads were introduced into England more than sixty years ago, the London Quarterly uttered the following words:—"It is certainly some consolation to those who are to be whirled at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour, by means of the high pressure engine, to be told that they are in no danger of being sea-sick while they are on shore, that they are not to be scalded to death or drowned by the bursting of the boiler, and that they need not mind being shot by the scattering fragments, or dashed in pieces by the flying off or breaking of a wheel. But with all these assurances, we would as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off by one of Congreve's richochet rockets as trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate." The opposition to this new invention rose to such a height that the most laughable objections were made to it. Some contended that the smoke of the engine would kill all the game, and that cattle would not feed in the pastures through which the tracks were laid, and the cows would cease to give milk. Others said there would be no market for hay and oats, the value of land would diminish, and many of the trades would be ruined. Such a specimen of the fear of new things which has distinguished the human family in all ages of the world. The same things appear now, both in relation to great and small affairs.

A few days since a gentleman called at the door of a friend with the Patent Skirt Supporters—a very humane and necessary invention for females. The lady of the house did not know about purchasing 'new fangled notions' until somebody had proved their worth. 'But,' said the husband, 'only a glance at this shows it to be a reasonable and useful invention.' 'It appears no more reasonable,' she replied, 'than a thousand other things, which are now considered useless. There was that flat-iron to be heated with alcohol. I told you it would prove good for nothing.—I don't believe in buying every new thing.—It is time to buy such things when somebody has tried them.' 'But,' rejoined her husband, 'if every body should adopt your policy who would begin to prove inventions? The truth is we should look at these matters in the light of reason, and not reject a theory or invention until we have seen whether it is reasonable or not. This would have been a sorry world by this time if art and science had found no better patrons than yourself.' 'All that sounds plausible enough in talk,' continued the wife, 'but you know one half of the discoveries and inventions are no benefit to the world. If I am at one extreme you are at the other. If I have too little faith in new things, you have too much. There is your 'Fountain Pen' which you thought would almost write letters of itself, cast aside as worthless. I told you it would be so when you bought it.'

Here ended the chatter. Truth was uttered on both sides. Mr. A. was an earnest believer in human progress, and hence he gave every new invention an enthusiastic welcome. He scarcely stopped to put into practice his own counsels, in respect to the reasonableness of the new thing. His wife was at the other extreme; and these two are representatives of two classes of men and women at the present day. It is a subject that deserves some attention. It is an age of progress, and new things are multiplied on every hand. We should recognize the law of human improvement, and rejoice over everything that really contributes to the public. At the same time we should be discriminating and just. We should weigh all things in an even balance, and be willing to lend our aid to promote the smallest invention that will do good. Excessive fear of new things is just what led to the persecution of Gallileo and other benefactors of the race.

An Eloquent Passage.

Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish orator, lately delivered an address in New York entitled "Contrast between Royalty and Republicanism." After describing the terrible scenes through which Napoleon III. passed on his way to the throne of France, the speaker drew a contrast between the crowning of Napoleon and the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, in the course of which he used the following glowing language:

"Enough to say, that having from his earliest manhood served his country faithfully—having honestly worked out his apprenticeship to her—now in the solid maturity of his years she rewards him with the largest share in the concern. Enough to say, that having with diligence, spotless rectitude, and the steadiest ability, labored for years to consolidate her interests, augment her fortune and domain, extend her salutary influence and establish her good name, never having, as the Prince of darkness ruling France had done, disturbed the public peace to aggrandise himself; never having steamed up the Potomac, with a starved eagle under his arm, to pounce upon the Treasury; never having sought to corrupt the army, the clergy, or the magistracy; breaking no law, oath, or covenant; sturdily devoted to republicanism here, elsewhere, and everywhere, in London as well as Lancaster; without resorting to the least intrigue, treachery, or violence; without a speck of blood upon his hand or the shadow of a falsehood on his soul—he is declared the First Citizen of America.

"On the fourth day of March he will proceed to the Capitol, and there, in presence of the Senate, the messengers of the electoral college, the House of Representatives, embassadors of foreign courts, delegations from every State, officers of the brave and enlightened army, to whose custody is committed the ensigns of the Republic, officers of the Navy, whose wooden walls bear through the storm the thunderbolts of Freedom—standing on the steps of the Capitol, in presence of this great audience, with head uncovered, he will call upon God—as God will be his judge—to be the witness of the truth with which he consecrates himself to the high ministry of the Commonwealth. In its modesty, pure decorum, sublime significance—with liberty to illuminate, the spirits of the revolutionary fathers to sanctify, and Providence to bless it—it was a scene which would infinitely transcend the baptism of the child of France, the obsequies of Wellington, the installation of the Eagles in the Champ de Mars, the masquerades of Windsor, where a duchess studs herself with a million worth of diamonds, or the coronation of the Muscovite."

Let me die quietly.

"Be still—make no noise—let me die quietly."—Vice President King.

"Be still!" The hour of the soul's departure is at hand; Earth is fading from its vision; Time is gliding from its presence! Hopes that cluster around young life, that swell in the bosom of manhood, have fallen from around it like the forest leaves when the frosts of autumn have chilled them unto death. Ambition, with its hollow promises, and pride, with its lofty looks, have vanished away. The world, with its deceitfulness; pleasure with its gilded temptations, are gone; and alone, in their destitution of all that time had promised, it must start on its solemn journey across the valley of the shadow of death!

"Make no noise!" Let the tumult of life cease. Let no sound break the soul's communion with itself ere it starts on its returnless flight. Trouble it not with the accents of sorrow. Let the tear stand still on the cheek of affliction, and let not the wailing of grief break the solemn silence of the death scene. Let it gather the accents that come from within the dark shadows of eternity, saying to it, "come home." Afar off music comes floating to it in the air. 'Tis the sound of heavenly harps touched by viewless fingers—mar not the harmony by the discord of earth.

"Let me die quietly!" The commotions of life, the struggles of ambition, the strife and warring with human destiny are over. Wealth accumulated must be scattered; honors won must be resigned, and all the triumphs that come within the range of human achievements must be thrown away. The past, with its trials, its transgressions, its accumulated responsibilities, its clinging memories, its vanished Hopes, is rendering up to the future accounts—disturb not the quiet of that awful reckoning. Speak not of fading memories, of afflictions whose objects perish in their loveliness like the flowers of spring, or wither in a slow decay. Talk not of an earthly home where loved ones linger, where a seat will soon be vacant, a cherished voice hushed forever, or of the desolation that will seat itself by the hearthstone. The soul is at peace with God; let it pass calmly away. Heaven is opening upon its vision. The bright turrets, the tall spires, the holy domes, of the Eternal City, are emerging from the spectral darkness, and the glory of the Most High is dawning around them. The white throne is glistening in the distance, and the white-robed angels are beckoning the weary spirit to its everlasting home. What is life that it should be clung to longer? What the joys of the world that they should now be regretted? What has earth to place before the spirit of a man to tempt its stay or turn it from its eternal rest—*Albany Register.*

☞A little girl asked her sister, "what was the chaos, that papa reads about?"—The elder child replied, "Why, it is a great pile of nothing, and no place to put it in."

☞The man who confines his desires to his wants, is more wise and more contented than any other mortal.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

To Delinquents!---Pay up.

All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient—at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards.—There are few, if any of these, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another asking. We, as a general thing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done.—We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends.

Money Registered, can be sent by mail at our risk.

The Inauguration.

A Telegraphic despatch gave the following condensed account of the procession, inauguration, &c., on Wednesday last:—"The procession started for the Capitol about noon.—It was very long, and presented a most beautiful appearance. The military of the District, and the community at large, were fully represented.

"Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge rode in an open carriage, surrounded by the Keystone Club, preceded by the military and a representation, by a lady, of the Goddess of Liberty on a high platform, drawn by six horses, followed by a miniature ship of war of considerable size, made by the mechanics of the Washington navy yard. Then followed clubs and engine companies, and the balance of the procession mainly according to the programme already published.

"Mr. Buchanan reached the Capitol about 1 o'clock, where a tremendous crowd was in waiting to hear the Inaugural. He was received with enthusiastic cheers.

"The oath of office was administered in the Senate Chamber by Chief Justice Taney. President Buchanan then emerged from the building to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where a temporary stage had been erected, and in the presence of the assembled thousands delivered his inaugural address."

The Inaugural Address.

This able document will be found on the first page of this paper, and is every way well worthy of an attentive perusal by every American who is solicitous for the future of his country. It is "a clear, frank, honest and manly expression of the policy by which he is to be guided and governed. In style, it is simple, and unadorned, and therefore perspicuous and forcible. There is no attempt at ornament or polish, no indulging in tropes and figures. But in plain, unvarnished language, he proclaims his opinions boldly, without any cowardly equivocation, any contemptible subterfuge, or any sneaking evasion of the questions at issue."

The State Nominations.

The nominees of the late State convention seem to be received with the utmost satisfaction by the democratic press and people in all parts of the State. They are all men of high ability, strict morality, and deserved popularity; and well calculated to unite the strength of the party. The ticket is admitted by men of all parties, in this section, to be a good one—the irresistible tide of public opinion has already turned in its favor, and we promise a good return from "Old Huntingdon." The two opposing factions—Know Nothings and Black Republicans—can never be united in this county—they are at war with each other, both determined to "rule or ruin," and every offer of concession or compromise, but widens the breach. Not all the Fusion Doctors in the State can heal their wounds, and patent Kansas-Humbug Preparations only inflame them. They are in a deplorable condition.

Now let the ever-faithful democracy begin the good work of organizing and rallying the party for a brisk campaign and a triumphant vote in "Old Huntingdon."

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—The news from Washington embraces three very important features: first, the announcement of the new Cabinet; second, the decision of the Supreme Court, that the Missouri Compromise, as applied to Kansas and Nebraska, is unconstitutional and "void." The great battle of the Democracy has, therefore, been for the Constitution itself. Third, the presentation, by Mr. BIGLER, of the protest of the Democratic members of the Legislature against the election of SIMON CAMERON.

☞ The local laws of the city of Mobile, are very stringent. The drunken fine is usually $10. A street brawl will cause the arrested individual to fork over the same amount.

Republicanism vs. Americanism.

The signs of the times indicate that a terrible storm is gathering over the heads of the opposition factions, which will utterly destroy them. Already the clouds are lowering and the mutterings of distant thunder is heard.—Mr. Gibbons, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention of the delegates of that party to nominate a State Ticket. To this call, as well as to any nominations that might be made by such a Convention, the Philadelphia *News* and some other American papers object, and are, in fact, in open rebellion against the proceeding. The Woolly Heads, on the other hand, show a strong disposition to back up Gibbons, and several counties, Bradford and Delaware among the number, have already appointed delegates to the Convention, and declare for a regular Woolly-Head ticket or none. The Delaware *Republican* denounces in strong terms, any amalgamation with the American party, in the honesty of which it seems to have no confidence. The tone of the *Republican* is high and haughty, as the following extract will clearly show:

"It is well known," says that paper, "that for some time past efforts have been making at the seat of our State Government, by members of another organization, to induce the Republican State Committee to withdraw their call for a State Convention to be held in March next; and in view of this, some of our party friends have an idea that the assemblage of the State committee is to effect a union with another party, or, in other words, to place the Republican party in a position similar to that in which its members found themselves last fall, when they were called upon to vote what was termed a 'Union Ticket.' If this be the object, we caution those who are engaged in the arrangement, against any action which will compromise the great Republican party of the State. In behalf of the Republicans of Delaware county, we most earnestly protest against any movement which will identify them with a party whose principles are inimical to those which they profess to advocate.

"We do not desire to affiliate with a party whose leaders, in the last campaign, entered into 'side-door arrangements,' and after pocketing the gold of their employers, assisted to bring defeat upon the Republican candidate at the Presidential election. We go into the next canvass as Republicans, and under that flag, and that alone, we will battle with the enemy."

Whether, remarks the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the "efforts" now making at the seat of Government, will succeed in allaying the threatened storm and uniting the hostile factions in bonds of brotherly love, remains to be seen. We are afraid that nothing can prevent a Kilkenny cat fight. Both sides have got their fur up and show their ivories beautifully just now. What a pity it is!

PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.—We see by the highly complimentary notices of the Harrisburg press that Messrs. GREENE & Co., are about to commence the publication of a monthly periodical at the State Capital. The *Keystone* says:

"We bespeak for this new publication a kindly reception, from the fact, that MAX. GREENE, Esq., its principal editor, is a man of much ability and fine literary attainments. The new periodical will be well worth the patronage of the lovers of good and useful reading."

We do not know that this will be in accordance with the opinion of the Altoona *Tribune*, whose editor, smarting under the double edge of satire, has impudently pronounced the Author of "Kanzas Region" an "upstart mountebank and senseless though conceited scribbler." But we do know that it accords with the opinions in the *North American* of March 17th, 1856; the N. Y. *Tribune* of Dec. 8th, 1855; the *Evening Post* (N.Y.) of Jan. 7th, 1856; the Boston *Transcript* of Jan. 12th, 1856; the Baltimore *American* of Feb. 9th, 1856; the St. Louis *Era* of March 3d, 1856; and the Huntingdon *Globe* of this date. The great poet William C. Bryant, Louis Gaylord Clarke of the *Knickerbocker*, Theo. Dwight, Geo. D. Prentice, and the critics of *Putnam's Monthly*, have said that Mr. GREENE is a "picturesque, original, vigorous and polished writer." The poet farmer boy of Canoe Valley has done well in his manhood, and we doubt not, in his new enterprise, will receive the liberal patronage of his many friends throughout his native State. As to the Quixotic knights of the Altoona *Tribune*, they had better next sally forth to batter down the Alleghenies with their pop-gun.

THE NOMINEES.—The Lycoming *Gazette*, published at the home of Gen. PACKER, our popular candidate for Governor, talks in this wise:—

In the nomination of Gen. PACKER, Judge LEWIS and NIMROD STRICKLAND, the Democratic party has secured the strongest ticket that could have been selected. Gen. PACKER alone is a tower of strength, before which the opposition will be broken into fragments, and with such men as LEWIS and STRICKLAND, as his companions in arms, the enemy will be utterly annihilated in October.—Each of these gentlemen is pre-eminently qualified for the post for which he has been selected, and by their election the commonwealth will secure Executive and Judicial heads equal to the demands of the times, and worthy of the confidence of the people of the second State in the Union.

Set down old Lycoming for a Democratic majority of from *eight hundred to a thousand, and the State for twenty-five thousand.*

☞ The Altoona Tribune quotes Hudibras:

"Take a world of pains
To prove that bodies may exist *sans* brains."

—Cost us not the least trouble in the world, we assure you; you are such a palpable illustration.

☞ McKIM ARRESTED.—The statement we made of his arrest last week was incorrect.—We learn he has since been arrested in Luzerne county, after a bloody struggle.

The New Cabinet.

President Buchanan's Cabinet, which has given such universal satisfaction, was confirmed by the U. S. Senate, on the 6th inst., and is as follows:

Secretary of State—LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Treasury—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.
Secretary of War—JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia.
Secretary of the Navy—ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—JACOB THOMPSON, of Miss.
Postmaster General—AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee.
Attorney General—JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania.

We congratulate Mr. Buchanan and the entire American people upon the wise discrimination that has been exercised in selecting a cabinet of counsellors. We doubt, very much, whether greater learning, ability, moral worth and political experience could be concentrated, than we find united in the distinguished gentlemen who have been chosen to take part in the new administration. It has too often been said, to the shame of our country, that our greatest men could not attain the most exalted positions. The election of Mr. Buchanan was a vindication of the popular judgment and justice in this respect.—Some Presidents have feared to call to their aid all those of acknowledged greatness, lest themselves might be overshadowed. And it has at times been difficult, if not impossible, to secure the cordial and harmonious action of rival and ambitious statesmen. But Mr. Buchanan has been particularly fortunate.—Conscious that his own greatness cannot be clouded, and having no future aspirations, he has not hesitated to surround himself with the most profound and popular statesmen and patriots of the age. And they having magnanimity far above selfishness, will despise all petty envyings and contemptible jealousies; and having the prosperity and advancement of our country as their common and only aim, all will move on smoothly, peacefully, brilliantly.

It was a favorite charge of the opposition before the election, remarks the Pittsburg *Union*, that Mr. Buchanan would lend himself to the purposes of the southern nullifiers and fire-eaters; that he would encourage, if not openly advocate the marauding expeditions of fillibusters, and that he would sanction and promote the spread of slavery. We need hardly wait for further acts to stamp the lie upon these slanders. The construction of his Cabinet shows too plainly to be misunderstood, that extremists have nothing to hope for from his administration. The President has passed by all the leading spirits of the fierce and rabid school of politicians, and has chosen those who have won a reputation for sound, moderate, conservative views; men who have proven many a time and oft that they have more regard for the perpetuity of the American Union, and the preservation in purity of its constitution, than they have for any mere local interest or political dogma.

Gen. Cass has a world wide fame. He is perhaps the oldest living statesman. From his youth, he has taken a prominent part in the history of our country, and whether in the Halls of the National Legislature, or at a foreign Court, he has maintained his hold upon the popular heart, because he has filled every position with dignity and honor, and has added much to the greatness of our national character. He has spent a long life time in the faithful service of his country, and it is a fitting terminus of an eventful and brilliant career, to be entrusted with the helm of the ship of State.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Hon. A. V. BROWN and Hon. J. B. FLOYD, have been Governors of their respective States, and have served with distinction in Congress. Mr. COBB stumped a portion of our State, during the late contest, and all who had the pleasure of hearing him, can testify to his fairness and frankness as a politician; his orthodoxy as a Democrat, his moderation and liberality as a southerner; his ability, power, clearness, and effect as a debater.

Gov. BROWN is a gentleman of much the same mould intellectually. He is extremely popular, and deservedly so. He was a prominent candidate for the Vice Presidency, at the Cincinnati Convention, and there is little doubt but that he would have been nominated, had not the name of the gallant Kentuckian been introduced.

Messrs. TOUCEY, THOMPSON, and FLOYD, are well known throughout the Union, as upright, able, experienced men, sound and national in all their opinions and desires. Each has occupied positions of honor and trust, and has preserved the confidence and regard of the people by a faithful and fearless discharge of his duties.

But it is a cause of peculiar pride, and especial congratulation, that the old Keystone has such a worthy representative in the Cabinet as Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK. We confess, we should have been much surprised had his great abilities failed to attract the attention of the President. As it is, we cannot refrain from expressing the exceeding joy we feel. We regard Judge BLACK as one of the intellectual giants of the day, and we would pit him against any champion, let come from where he may. He is a mighty man, and those who don't already know it, will learn to believe it, and partake of our admiration before four years elapse. There is nothing worth knowing that Judge BLACK is not familiar with. He is just now in the prime of life, and it is time the nation at large should enjoy the benefit of his talents. It is this alone that reconciles us to his loss from our Supreme Bench. His seat will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill; but his country calls and he must go.

☞ Wanted—An office to rent. Apply at the "Big Corner." The *security* is good.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday, the 2d inst.

PHILIP JOHNSTON, of Northampton, presided, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

After disposing of the contested seats, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Wm. F. Packer,	had	31 votes.
Wm. H. Witte,	"	29 "
Sam'l W. Black,	"	25 "
Wm. Hopkins,	"	15 "
J. P. Brawley,	"	13 "
Ephraim Banks,	"	8 "
Geo. R. Barrett,	"	6 "
F. W. Hughes,	"	4 "
Isaac Slenker,	"	1 "
Thos. S. Bell,	"	1 "

Several names were then withdrawn. The twenty-fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Messrs. Alricks, Ahl, Baum, Brown, Blanding, Blood, Boyer, Buckalew, Bowman, Bower, Carl, Cessna, Cummings, Clover, Danner, Dieffenbach, Evans, Finch, Flannery, Frost, Forney, Gemmil, Gilliland, Grier, Garvin, Hartzel, Hull, Hunter, Horn, Irwin, James, Jamison, Kutz, Knox, Kauts, Lauman, M'Cormick, (Montour,) M'Kinstry, M'Cormick, (North'd,) Moore, M'Curdy, Orr, Price, Patton, Piolett, Plumer, Patterson, Ringwalt, Sager, Smyser, Shriner, Smith, (Berks,) Shaw, Scarborough, Sharp, Schnable, Sloan, Stauffer, Steele, Seybert, Sherwood, Taylor, (Erie,) Thomas, Wunder, Woodruff, Ward, (Schuylkill,) Ward, (Susquehanna,) and Young, 68—voted for WM. F. PACKER.

Messrs. Ayres, Acker, Allen, Boggs, Brooks, Bucher, Brush, Burnett, Bonsall, Brenner, Campbell, Craig, Crawford, Carrigan, Deal, Danahower, Dillinger, Edwards, Esher, Hipple, Johnson, Killian, Lippincott, Lindsay, Morrison, Miller, Marlan, M'Kee, M'Dowell, M'Kinney, Morris, M'Mullin, Magee, M'Glency, Nebinger, Reily, Rutledge, Rambo, Slater, Sturgeon, School, Swan, Tippin, Westcott, Whallon, Workman, Wolf, Worrell, Wood, and Yeager, 51—voted for WM. H. WITTE.

Messrs. Blackburn, Brua, Breslin, Clarke, Dunn, Gibson, Huey, Herdman, McGhee, Shannon, Searight, Sansom, Taylor, (Beaver,) and Weyand, 14—voted for SAMUEL W. BLACK.

WILLIAM F. PACKER having received a majority of all the votes, was declared to be nominated; and

On motion of T. C. M'DOWELL, the nomination was declared to be unanimous by the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Supreme Judge. The second ballot resulted as follows:

Ellis Lewis,	had	73 votes.
Wm. Strong,	"	47 "
Sam'l Hepburn,	"	12 "

The nomination of Judge Lewis was unanimously confirmed.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Canal Commissioner. The second ballot resulted as follows:

Nimrod Strickland,	had	88 votes.
David Lawry,	"	32 "
Scattering,		5

On motion, the nomination of Mr. Strickland was unanimously confirmed.

The following resolutions were reported by Mr. Shannon, Chairman on resolutions, and unanimously adopted:

Mr. SHANNON, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That, as representatives of the great party founded by Mr. Jefferson, we salute our political brethren of the other States with congratulations upon the auspicious and just result of the recent Presidential election, achieved by our united efforts and sacrifices, (with the aid of patriotic men heretofore attached to other political bodies,) and necessary, as we believe, to the honor and prosperity of our common country, and the continuance amongst us of the blessings of good government.

Resolved, That the course of recent political action in the American Union has clearly shown the usefulness and necessity of our party, as a great conservative organization, able to resist and put down extreme and impracticable theories of government and social order; to preserve the Constitutional compact between the States from loose and dangerous constructions, as well as open violation; to hold in check the passions of the country when directed by local excitement or other cause, against fundamental points of our political system, and to preserve to ourselves, and to those who come after us, the rich and invaluable legacy of free and well-ordered institutions established by our fathers.

Resolved, That to the existence and efficiency of our party, adherence to its rules and usages is essential, and that right reason and experience prove that without such adherence, division, disaster and defeat are inevitable; all departures, therefore, from our party laws, in State or local action, are to be deprecated and resisted as evidently fraught with elements of danger, injury and eventual destruction.

Resolved, That on behalf of the Pennsylvania Democracy, in addition to the re-affirmance of our past principles and policy, we announce as rules for our future action, the limitation of public expenditures to moderate and necessary outlays; the sparing and careful grants of corporate power; the enactment of laws in obedience to public opinion, rather than in advance or in contempt of it; occasional and prudent amendments of the Constitution as experience may demonstrate them to be necessary to the welfare and protection of the people; the encouragement of virtue and intelligence as the main supports of our political system; the rigid accountability of public servants, and the cultivation of just and amicable relations with our sister States, without subserviency to the passions or policy of any of them, but with a frank concession of the constitutional and equal rights of each. These are grounds upon which, as heretofore, we propose to maintain the character of our Commonwealth, as a free, powerful and illustrious member of the American Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people the candidates nominated by this Convention as men of character and experience, well qualified for the posts to which they have been respectively named, in the full assurance that if elected, they will discharge their official duties with intelligence, fidelity and success.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic party and the country upon the triumphant election of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and that in view of the whole political history of Mr. Buchanan, rendered memorable by his steady and patriotic adherence to the Constitution and to the maxims of its fathers, we, the representatives of the Democratic party of the State, in full Convention assembled, do most confidently pledge to our brethren of the Union, a wise, conservative and constitutional administration of the government, under the guidance of the first Pennsylvania President.

Resolved, That in the late proceedings which resulted in the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, the opposition to our party openly and shamelessly exhibited their lack of high principles of honor, their contempt for the known sentiments of the people, and their utter disregard of the character of the State; and, together with the three apostates from our own party, by whose aid the result was accomplished, should be everywhere denounced by all men of virtue and honor.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania are due and hereby tendered to Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, for the ability, energy and consummate tact exhibited by him in the discharge of the onerous duties which devolved upon him, in the late political struggle, as Chairman of our State Central Committee; and although defeated for U. S. Senator by the basest treachery, he still occupies an eminent position in the great heart of the Keystone Democracy.

The Committee to wait upon the nominee for Governor here entered the Hall, and

Mr. McDOWELL said: Mr. President: In behalf of the Committee, I have the honor to present to you, and to this Convention, Gen. WM. F. PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Gen. PACKER then said:

Mr. President and Members of the Convention:—For me to assure you, sir, and the delegates here assembled, that I am thankful for the high honor conferred on me, would be but faintly to express the profound feelings of gratitude which I entertain. To be selected under any circumstances as the candidate of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, for the highest office in its gift, is a most distinguished honor; but, sir, how vastly is that honor heightened when such a mark of confidence is bestowed after an exciting contest, and after coming in contact with gentlemen so distinguished, so honorable, and so worthy as were my competitors on this occasion.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. President, I confess I would be discouraged were it not for the reflection that the Democratic battalions in marching onward to victory look less to their standard bearer, than to the flag of their party—that good old flag which for eighty years has "braved the battle and the breeze"—and upon whose broad folds are emblazoned, in letters of living light:

The Union—the Constitution;
The equality of the States;
The equality of classes;
Religious liberty—the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.
The right of the people, in every government, to enact their own laws.

That flag, Mr. President, was dear to our fathers who have gone before us, and around it the Democracy will rally with that enthusiasm which has heretofore, and will, I hope, again in October next, be crowned with glorious victory.

Pennsylvania has just placed one of her own distinguished sons in the highest office in the world—to-morrow he will enter upon the discharge of his official duties—what a burning shame it would be, if at the first general election after his elevation the Democratic party should fail to sustain his administration. For my own part, in assuming the position assigned me by your partiality, I promise you, that so far as I have ability, the campaign shall be so conducted as at least to reflect no discredit upon this Convention or upon the Democratic party.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Matteson, M. C., and his Jury.

A capital story is told in the following extract from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial*, at the expense of an M. C., from Oneida county, New York, apropos of the corruption bills passed of late years by Congress:

A case was tried at Grand Rapids, Michigan, a few years ago. A man who had previously borne a rather suspicious character, was indicted for stealing a large quantity of pork. He employed a lawyer of considerable local reputation to defend him, and although the affair had an ugly look, he was strongly in hopes of getting clear, but when the testimony on behalf of the prosecution was concluded, his guilt was as clear as the sun at noon-day and his counsel was about to give up the case in despair. But the prisoner was as cool as a cucumber, and confident of his acquittal. He insisted upon the defence being proceeded with. "Have you any evidence to refute this overwhelming array of testimony?" "Not a particle," said he. "Then how the d—l do you expect to get clear?" Never you mind, Squire—go on with your speech, I shall do well enough." "I tell you this is trifling and nonsense. You acknowledge you stole the pork, and they have proved it upon you to the entire satisfaction of every man in court. Now, what can I say?" "Make 'em a good speech, Squire, and I'm sure to get off." "Impossible—there's nothing to be said." "I hired you, and I intend to pay you, but not a cent shall you have unless you give the jury a talking to."

Under this inspiration the lawyer made a rambling, incoherent address to the jury, in which everything was discussed except the case under consideration. On concluding, he whispered in the prisoner's ear—"You infernal scoundrel, I ought to be sent to the State prison myself, and what you expect to gain by this strange proceeding I can't conceive." "I'll tell you when the jury come in."

After the charge from the Judge, in which his criminality was distinctly asserted and maintained, that intelligent part of the "palladium of our rights" retired for consultation, and in a short time came back with a verdict of "not guilty."

"What in the thunder does this mean?" inquired the lawyer of his client. "Oh, I wanted you to make a small fuss to pull the wool over the outsiders, but 'twas a sure thing from the start, for *three of them jurymen had some of the pork!*"

Unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, was delivered to-day by Chief Justice Taney. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court. They have decided the following all important points: First—That negroes, whether slaves or free, that is, men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution. Second—That the ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territories, on negroes not citizens by the Constitution. Third—That the provision of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to seclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a Legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress and "void," and of no legal effect to that end. In deciding these main points the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points: First—The expression "Territory and other property" of the union in the Constitution, applies, "in terms" only, to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Second—The rights of citizens of the United States, emigrating into any Federal Territory, and the power of the Federal Government there, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines in this, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress. Third—As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in federal territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial Government organized by it under the Constitution. Fourth—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not effected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return, his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri. As the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, and therefore could not sue in the Courts of the United States, the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The delivery of this opinion occupied about three hours, and it was listened to with profound attention by a crowded Court room.—Among the auditors were many gentlemen of eminent legal ability, and a due proportion of ladies.

Justice Nelson stated that the merits of the case, the question being whether or not the removal of Scott from Missouri with his master to Illinois, with a view of temporary residence, worked his emancipation. He maintained that the question depended solely on the law of Missouri, and for that reason the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed.

Justice Catron believed the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He argued that Congress could not do directly what it could not do indirectly. If it could exclude one species of property it could another, with regard to the Territories ceded, Congress could govern them only with the restrictions of the States, which ceded them, and the Missouri Act of 1826, violated the leading features of the Constitution, and was therefore void. He concurred with his brother Judges that Scott is a slave, and was so when the suit was brought.

Several other of the Judges are to deliver their views to-morrow.

THREE HUNDRED BOXES OF BENEVOLENCE.—The National Kansas Committee have, or had a few days ago, three hundred boxes of clothing on hand, which they are busy forwarding up the Missouri river to Kansas, and which, on its arrival there, *they have directed to be sold*, and the proceeds of the sale to be applied *to redeem the worthless, illegal, bogus scrip* issued by the Topeka Convention to pay themselves. We state this on reliable authority, and challenge contradiction from the National Kansas Committee. This much we *know*. Who has brought up this worthless scrip for a song, or rather a "shriek," and is making a good thing of it, by getting it redeemed at par out of this clothing contributed by the benevolent to clothe the naked, we *don't* know. Can the National Kansas Committee give any information on that point? Some of our readers contributed to help fill these 300 boxes. They are curious to know to what Black Republican scrip speculator's distresses they ministered, or whose political nakedness they clothed, by their contributions. Will the "National Kansas Committee" "report progress," even if they "ask leave to sit again?" But we are opposed to granting leave, and would like to discharge these humbug philanthropists.—*Albany Argus.*

The Fourth Great Power.

The Evening *Journal*, in an article on "the Powers of the World," gives the United States the position of fourth in rank. It says:

"The fourth great Power of the world is the United States. This great Republic, springing into almost unparalleled prosperity, and spreading its territory with an irresistible authority—because with its domination goes constitutional liberty—with a commerce second only to that of Great Britain, and reaching to almost every portion of the globe—with the ability to extemporize an army or a navy strong enough to compete with the gigantic combinations of Europe—is at length acknowledged to occupy a foremost position among the influential nations. Our bold and straight-forward diplomacy has had its effect upon the countries so long used to duplicity. Our democratic example has attracted the attention of people for centuries condemned to be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' and the spirit of liberty is advancing among them as once the great creative spirit moved upon the face of the waters. Our achievements in arms, upon land and sea, have shown that we cannot only command respect, but carry our flag wherever our destiny points. Our influence is stronger because we are a young and rising nation.—The Republic is the infant Hercules, whose future of might and glory the people of the earth can anticipate with certainty."

Supreme Judge.

Judge HEPBURN and Hon. A. DRUM, are recommended in the Pittsburgh *Union*, as candidates for the nomination for Supreme Judge, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. J. S. BLACK.—Both are well qualified for the post, and would be acceptable to the people. Let either of them be nominated.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

☞Good morning!

☞PLEASANT—The weather to-day, and the countenance of The Globe.

Ditto—Our readers—fine fellows.

EXTENSIVE—The practice of the "fusion doctors," but their success is bad, numerous cases having been given up as incurable.

☞The Hollidaysburg Register thinks it will require the united strength of the "American Republicans and Republican Americans" to beat the Locofocos! The Judge don't make a bad guess!

☞It is supposed that there are now *five* factions opposed to the great National Democratic party—the Know Nothings, Black Republicans, American Republicans, Republican Americans, and Red Republicans. It bothers our brains to keep "the run" of these new parties, but we guess they are harmless, and won't *hurt* the locofocos. If they do, we'll publish it.

☞The Huntingdon American is moderately in favor of "phuzion," but the rank "Americans" are not—Know Nothing Republicans are scarce, and the former won't swallow niggerism, nor allow niggerism to swallow them. We hope the fusion sentiment will prevail, and that the numerous rag-tag and bob-tail factions will be consolidated into one party, as much as it can be done by the mighty leaders. It surely cannot be impossible to *force* "Americans" to kiss the lips of the niggers. It was tried last fall, and with a little more exertion, it might succeed. The wedding, we presume, will be followed by a grand plantation dance!

☞Two butter knives were taken from the saloon table of our neighbor Thomas. He has reason to suspect a certain person, who, if they are not returned, will have his acquaintance cut in that direction.

☞Money in your purse will credit you—wisdom in your head will adorn you—but both in your necessity will serve you.

☞We often heard of a man "being in advance of his age," but who ever heard of a woman being in the same predicament?

☞"Wake up, here, and pay for your lodgings," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.

☞HOPE ON, HOPE EVER.—Naomi, daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years of age, when she married. Courage, ladies!

RILED.—The editors of the Altoona *Tribune* can't forgive the native author for what they have suffered. Their personal abuse now counts up to six columns and a quarter. They put one in mind of the old woman who, whilst sitting under the droppings of the sanctuary, was surprised into uttering an exclamation: "There," cried she, "I spoke right out in meeting!—There now, I spoke again!—Goodness gracious, I keep talking on all the time!"

☞I've got into an awful scrape, as the chin said to the razor.

☞Why are pretty girl's eyes like an oatmeal cake?—Because they are apt to give the heart burn.

MOCK TURTLE.—Calling a husband 'my dear' in public, and 'you brute' in private.

☞A pretty pair of eyes are the best mirrors to shave by. "Yes," replied a bachelor, on reading the above, "many a man has been shaved by them."

☞One might as well be out of the world, as beloved by nobody in it.

SHORT SERMONS.—At the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church the presiding bishop decided long sermons except on very special occasions, to be improper, contrary to the discipline, the practice of the "Fathers," and, to some extent, subversive of the ends of the Christian ministry. The limit, on ordinary occasions, according to the bishop, should be from thirty to forty-five minutes.

MILL BURNT.—Trexler's Mill at Paradise Furnace, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, together with upwards of three thousand bushels of grain. The Mill was one of the best in the county, and is a heavy loss to the owner, there being no insurance upon it.

COME AGAIN.—"Old Mose" with a large assortment of New Goods for everybody. See advertisement.

☞One day at the table of the late Dr. Pease, (Dean of Ely,) just as the cloth was being removed, the subject of discourse happened to be that of an extraordinary mortality among the lawyers. "We have lost," said a gentleman, "not less than six eminent barristers in as many months." The Dean, who was quite deaf, rose as his friend finished his remarks, and gave the company grace: "For *this* and every other mercy, the Lord's name be praised!" The effect was irresistable.

☞ELMIRA A FAST TOWN—A GARROTING CASE.—We live in a fast age, and as the inhabitants of Elmira are as "fast" as any people we wot of between here and sundown, as a matter of course all the follies and vices of the age—we'll say nothing about the virtues of the world here or elsewhere—are imitated here in the Queen City of the Southern Tier, that is, on a small scale. We have our drinking saloons, our gambling establishments, our houses of questionable character; we have our loafers, our rowdies, our thieves, our vagrants, our burglars, our highway robbers; we have our watchmen, our watch-house, our Police Justice; we have a jail that is kept filled with Gentlemen,

"Who have nothing else to do
But just to walk about."

We pay heavy taxes, live fashionably, and enjoy the world hugely; we have railroads, and canals, and gas lights; we have three daily papers, a number of churches, and a Female College. In fact, we have everything that is useful and useless—morality and immorality—riches and poverty—mingled, in as heterogeneous a mass as it is in the largest of the Atlantic cities. If we have all these things, it will not surprise anybody to learn that we have our *garroters* also.—A few nights since, as we were returning home, we were compelled to be the witness of an attempt to garotte a woman who was peaceably walking down Church street. She was accompanied by a man who had as sweet an Irish brogue as ever greeted the ears of Gen. Scott. They were conversing *sotto voce*, when all of a sudden the man put his left arm around her neck; and before she had time to call for help, another Patlander stepped up from behind, and threw his right arm also around the same neck! Here was a clear case of garroting; and we would have gone immediately to the rescue of the almost strangled woman, called the watch, or done something else equally astonishing, had we not learned, years ago, "that discretion is the better part of valor." We stopped a moment—vainly endeavoring to calm our "angry passions," all the while—when the desperadoes seemingly relaxed their embrace of the woman's neck, and the next moment, the dulcet notes of the garroted female greeted our ears: "Don't Hughy, dear! Don't Patrick, me darlin'! Don't! D-o-n-t! D-o-n—!" Not a struggle made she; and dropping her head alternately to the right and the left, in close proximity to the bushy whiskers of Hughy and Patrick, she seemed perfectly resigned to her fate. We started instanter on our winding way for home, and would not have stopped again had a dozen attempts been made, on our route, to garotte any number of good and lawful citizens of our embryo city.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

OUR BOOK TABLE.

VIVIA: THE SECRET OF POWER. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of "Lost Heiress," Deserted Wife," "Missing Bride," "India," &c., &c. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one Dollar and Twenty-five cents: or in two volumes, paper cover, for one Dollar.

In *Vivia, The Secret of Power*, the authoress has excelled herself. Vivia, the heroine, is a beautiful, gifted and inspiring maiden, whose presence is a life-giving power to all within her sphere: whose influence, like magic or rather like grace, develops the better nature of all with whom she is brought in contact—so redeeming, elevating and inspiring is her benignant influence upon the dreaming girl-artist Theodora, and the poor, but gifted and inspiring peasant boy, Wakefield. Her "Secret Power" consists in her realizing FAITH in goodness, wisdom and efficiency, latent in every human creature, made in the likeness of the Creator; in her sympathetic CHARITY that leads her to seek and draw forth these hidden treasures in all souls: and her animating HOPE that assures her of victory. With these spiritual agencies of Faith, Charity and Hope. she overcomes in herself and in others, the fearful powers of the World, the Flesh and the Devil. Like her Divine Master, she comes to bring light to the darkened, hope to the despairing, and strength to the weak. Whenever in the narrative she appears, it is as if a sun-burst lighted up the scene. It would be impossible within this short limit to give a fair idea of the character of this work. In the first chapter the interest of the reader is powerfully aroused, and is kept keenly alive to the close of the volume. The story opens with the description of a snow storm on the Alleghanies, through which the bright and beautiful orphan, alone or attended by her dog, wanders down the fearful passes towards the valley, endeavoring to reach the mansion where her grandfather, Colonel Malmaison, (who had ten years before, discarded her father,) lies dying and penitent, and praying to see his orphan grand-daughter. But in the two-fold darkness of night and storm, the wandering child loses her way, and chances to reach a lone convent, where she seeks refuge and is kindly received and comforted by the nuns.

THE BORDER ROVER. By Emerson Bennett, author of "Clara Moreland," "The Prairie Flower," "Leni Leoti," "Viola," &c., &c.—Complete in two large duodecimo volumes, neatly bound in paper cover. Price One Dollar.

Perhaps it is enough to say of the Border Rover, that it is one of Emerson Bennett's best productions, and will be sure to delight all our readers who are pleased with the Prairie Flower and Clara Moreland, to which it may be considered a companion—the scenes and the incidents being something similar, and yet the story totally unlike either of the others. The scene of the Border Rover is in the Territory of Kansas, beginning at Independence, Missouri, and extending all over the plains or prairies to the Rocky Mountains. It is full of adventure and hair breadth escapes, love, romance and humor, and the characters are trappers, traders, hunters, travelers, guides, Indians, &c. Furthermore, the scenes are geographically correct, the incidents of actual occurrence, and those who wish to see Kansas as it was a few years since, will find in this most exciting story some very accurate and valuable information.

Of Mr. Bennett, personally, we know nothing; having never seen him, or even heard a person speak of him who has been honored with his acquaintance. But his reputation is the common property of all lovers of the noble maxims which he inculcates, the morality which he teaches, and the virtue which he adorns, in a style at once the purest and most fascinating. Under his glowing pen, vice is stripped of its gaudy coloring and held up for abhorrence in all its haggard deformity; while virtue, humble and lowly, clothed in rags, is won from its timid retreat, and brought forth that the good in heart may do it homage.

Let those who have never yet been familiar with his writings read, and they can judge for themselves whether we have over estimated the abilities of Emerson Bennett as a writer.

Both of these works are in press and will be published by T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut street, Phila., on the 7th and 14th of March.—Copies of either will be sent to any one to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on remitting the price to the Publisher.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—I have thought a short account of a week's sojourn in this city, might interest some of your readers. I have therefore, taken my porcupine in hand, to spin you out something in the shape of a communication. I left Huntingdon county, where I had spent a pleasant winter, in a small town, on the bank of the Juniata, and arrived here on Monday morning at eight o'clock.—The city was quite brisk; that being the day the Democratic Convention met. Politicians and every body else, seemed interested in its proceedings; all seeming to realize that the next Governor was to be chosen that day. I stopped at the United States Hotel. It is a good house—gets up big dinners—big prices also. On Tuesday, the city was nearly deserted—the Legislature having adjourned until the 9th inst., and many of the citizens went to attend the inauguration. Wednesday evening I visited the reading room of the Young Mens' Christian Association. They have quite an extensive library of useful books, and their tables are covered with late newspapers, magazines, &c. This is a laudable enterprise, and the originators and managers of it, deserve credit for thus providing a place where young men may pleasantly and beneficially pass their evenings, instead of in saloons and grog shops. John B. Gough, the popular temperance lecturer, is to address this association next Thursday evening.—There will be a "shaking among the dry bones and rum bottles."

I met with my esteemed friend, MAX. GREENE. He is about establishing a monthly periodical, to be called the Pennsylvania Magazine, in this place. Any one acquainted with him, need not be told that it will be ably conducted. I visited, in company with him, most of the places worthy of note, in this vicinity. The cemetery, one mile north-west of Harrisburg. Here, I noticed the names of many persons who have figured in the past history of this State. Many beautiful monuments are here erected in memory of the dead. The grave of Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, on the bank of the Susquehanna, a short distance below the bridge, is surrounded by a high iron railing, and enclosed is the trunk of the tree, some eight or ten feet high, to which the Indians had him tied. We visited the State Capitol. The Legislature not being in session, we, for awhile, took their place. Had the pleasure of taking a seat on the chair on which John Hancock sat, when Congress passed the Declaration of Independence. It is now the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives, being brought from Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. The view from the cupola of the Capitol, is beautiful. The country on the one side, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with fertile farms; the buildings in the distance, seem mere white specks. On the other side, the placid waters of the Susquehanna.

Well, I must bring this rambling epistle to a close, and if you think such scribbling worth publishing, I may send you something more, after I have had some more time to be

BOBBIN ROUND.

Execution of Louis XVI.

At ten minutes past ten they reached the foot of the scaffold. It had been erected in front of the palace of the Tuileries, in the square called after Louis XIV, and near the spot where stood the statue of the most impure of kings—a king who died tranquilly in his bed. The condemned man was three minutes descending from the carriage.—Upon quitting the Temple he had refused the riding coat which Clery had offered to him and now appeared in a brown coat, white waistcoat, gray breeches and white stockings. His hair was not disordered, nor was any change perceptible in his countenance. The Abbe Firmont was dressed in black. A large open space had been kept round the scaffold, with cannon ranged on all sides, while beyond, as far as the eye could reach, stood an unarmed multitude.—The executioner had opened the door of the coach, and descending, Louis fixed his eyes upon the soldiers who surrounded him, and, with a terrible voice, cried, "Silence!" The drums ceased to beat, but at a signal from the officer the drummers again went on. "What treason is this?" he shouted. "I am lost! I am lost!" For it was evident that, up to this moment, he had been clinging to hope. The executioners now approached to take off a part of his clothes; he repulsed them fiercely, and himself removed the collar from his neck. But all the blood in his body seemed to be turned into fire when they sought to tie his hands. "Tie my hands!" he shrieked. A struggle was inevitable—it came.—It is indisputable, says Mercier, that Louis fought with his executioners. The Abbe Edgeworth stood by, perplexed, horrified, speechless. At last as his master seemed to look inquiringly at him, he said, "Sir, in this additional outrage I only see a last trait of the resemblance between your majesty and the God who will give you your reward."

At these words, the indignation of the man gave way to the humility of the Christian, and Louis said to the executioners, "I will drain the cup to the dregs." They tied his hands, they cut off his hair, and then, leaning on the arm of his confessor, he began with a slow tread and sinking demeanor, to mount the steps, then very steep, of the guillotine. Upon the last step, however, he seemed suddenly to rouse, and walked rapidly across to the other side of the scaffold; when, by a signal commanding silence, he exclaimed, "I die innocent of the crimes imputed to me." His face was now very red, and, according to the narrative of his confessor, his voice was so loud that it could be heard through the streets as far as the Point Tournament. Some other expressions were distinctly heard: I pardon the authors of my death; and I pray Heaven that the blood you are about to shed may never be visited upon France." He was about to continue, when his voice was drowned by the renewed rolling of the drums, at a signal which it is affirmed, was given by the comedian Dugayon in anticipation of the orders of Saterre.—"Silence! be silent!" cried Louis XVI, losing all self-control, and stamping violently with his foot. Richard, one of the executioners, then seized a pistol, and took aim at the King. It was necessary to drag him along by force. With difficulty fastened to the fatal plank, he continued to utter horrible cries only interrupted by the fall of the knife, which instantly struck off his head. Samson raised it aloft, and showed it to the people. And the people shouted, "Long live the Republic!"—*Louis Blanc's history of the French Revolution.*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 3d inst., by M. F. Campbell, Esq., Mr. LEVI DELL, of Union township, and Miss NANCY BRADLEY, of Brady township, Huntingdon county, Pa.

In Barree township, by Gilbert Chany, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH OZBURN and Miss CATHARINE ANN MILLER, both of West township.

On the 4th inst., in the borough of Huntingdon, by David Snare, Esq., Mr. LEONARD FEUCHTER, and Miss ANNA MARGARET THTUER, both of Tyrone City, Blair co., Pa.

DIED,

On Friday, February 27th, 1857, at his residence in Tell township, JOHN GOSHORN, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR.—The Market continues inactive, and only 13@1400 bbls. good brands were disposed of at \$6,25@6,37½ ₱ bbl. chiefly at the latter rate, at which figures there are free sellers. Small sales for home consumption at \$6,25@6,50 for common and select brands, and \$6,56½ up to \$7,75 for extra and fancy lots. Rye Flour is held at \$3,75. Corn Meal is dull; 1600 bbls. Brandywine sold at \$3,37½ ₱ bbl. in shipping order.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for Wheat, and prices, in the absence of any great supply, are well maintained.—Sales of 3000 bushels Penna., in lots, at \$1,47 ₱ bu. for prime red, and \$1,60@1,63 for fair and prime white. About 2000 bu. Rye sold, part at 82 cents, and part on private terms. Prime dry Corn is in good demand, but damp is neglected; sales of 10,000 bu. yellow, at 68 cents for old, in store; 56@60 cents for damp, and 63@66 cents for prime dry—the latter rate for an extra dry lot. 1000 bu. Penna. Oats sold at 44 cents ₱ bushel.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfuly informs the public that he is now perpared to take Dauguerroetypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN's Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857. Agent.

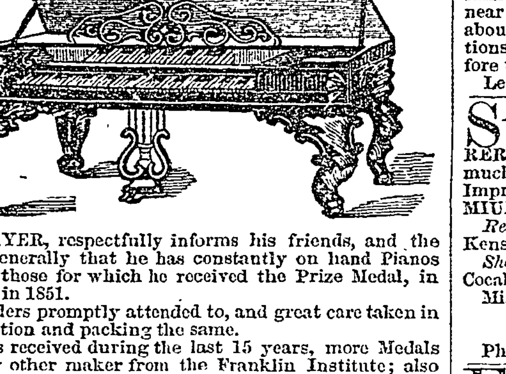
Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL! Awarded to C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MAYER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premium at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 180 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philad'a.
March 11, 1857-3m.

CONSTABLE.—We are requested to announce SAMUEL S. SMITH as an independent candidate for Borough Constable at the approaching election. Huntingdon, March 11, 1857.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY, at *Academia, Juniata county, Pa.*

The advantages and attractions of this Institution are such as pertain to a thorough and comprehensive system of education, combining artistic, literary, scientific, hygienic and moral culture—and a location in a very healthful region, away from towns and villages and in the midst of charming scenery. Expenses, \$120 per annum; including music, \$150. The summer session will commence May 5th.

E. HINDS, Principal.
March 11, 1857.4t.

THIS WAY. New Goods Arrived at MOSES STROUS' CHEAP STORE.

Every body and all their relations are informed that Moses Strous has opened a new stock of goods for Spring. His assortment is extensive, and of the latest styles of Dress Goods. Also,

EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS
usually found in the best stores, and at low prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best, for men and boys, cheap as the cheapest.

☞All who want bargains should call and examine his Goods. Don't forget to call at STROUS' Store.
Huntingdon, March 11, 1857.

ESTATE OF WM. LOGAN, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM LOGAN, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. J. LOGAN.
March 11, 1857.

FRONT STREET WIRE MANUFACTORY. WATSON, COX & CO., Sieve, Riddle, Screen & Wire Cloth Manufacturers, *No. 46 North Front Street*, Corner of Coomb's Alley, between Market and Mulberry (Arch) Streets, Philadelphia,

Manufacture of superior quality, Brass and Iron Wire Sieves of all kinds: Brass and Copper Wire Cloth for Paper Makers, &c. Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manner.

Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers, Sieves for Brass and Iron Founders, Screen Wire, Window Wire, Safes, Traps, Dish Covers, Coal and Sand Screens, &c. Fancy Wire Work of every description.
March 11, 1857-3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.— Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.
March 11, 1857-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, STEAM TANNERY, COAL LAND, FARM, &c.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on TUESDAY the 31st day of MARCH, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

All the one undivided half part of that parcel and lot of ground situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing about 3 acres, having a large Steam Tannery buildings and fixtures thereon erected, including a five horse power Steam Engine, vats with running liquor, roller and falling stock, &c., with a two-story house, new frame house in progress of construction, a plentiful supply of water, conveyed by pipes, &c., with all conveniences for doing a good tanning business. A plentiful supply of bark can be had in the immediate neighborhood.

Also, all that certain parcel and tract of Coal Land, in the Broad Top Coal Region, in Tod township, adjoining land of John McCanles & Co., containing one hundred and four acres, more or less.

Terms—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

ASAPH BRICE,
MICHAEL J. MARTIN,
Administrators of Joseph Martin, dec'd.

At the times and places mentioned above, I, being the owner of the other undivided half of the property above mentioned, will expose to sale upon same terms, all my interest in said real estate. MICHAEL J. MARTIN.

☞Any information will be given by Messrs. Wilson & Petriken, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, or by Michael J. Martin, Eagle Foundry P. O., Huntingdon county.
March 4, 1857.

NEW DRY GOODS FOR SPRING OF 1857.

FASHIONABLE SILKS,
SILK ROBES, Flounced,
BLACK SILKS, extra gloss,
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
BRITISH & FRENCH CHINTZES,
LAWN & LAWN ROBES,
SHAWLS, of the newest Fashions,

Staple Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, &c.

Gentlemen's Wear and full stock of Goods for Boys' Clothing.

Bargains, daily received from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

Wholesale buyers are invited to give us an early call.

EYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

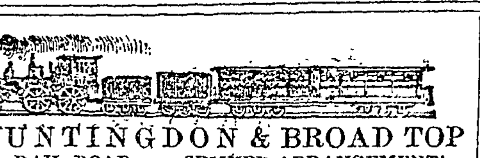
☞Terms Nett Cash, and prices low.
March 4, 1857-3m.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber, intending to go West, will offer at Public Sale in Henderson township, on TUESDAY 17th of MARCH, 1857, all his stock, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, one four horse wagon, buggy, threshing machine, seed drill, ploughs and Harrows, &c., &c.

Also—Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon by the pound, Grain by the bushel, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M., when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

JAMES PORTER.
February 25, 1857.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, March 2, 1857, two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	1.55
M'Connellstown	"	8.15	"	1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.25	"	1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.35	"	1.20
Coffee Run	"	8.45	"	1.10
Rough & Ready	"	8.55	"	1.00
Fishers' Summit	"	9.05	"	12.50
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.35
Riddelsburg	"	9.30	"	12.25
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave p. m.	12.15

SECOND TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	4.00	Arrive	7.50
M'Connellstown	"	4.15	"	7.35
Pleasant Grove	"	4.25	"	7.25
Marklesburg	"	4.35	"	7.15
Coffee Run	"	4.45	"	7.05
Rough & Ready	"	4.55	"	6.55
Fishers' Summit	"	5.05	"	6.45
Saxton	"	5.20	"	6.30
Riddelsburg	"	5.30	"	6.20
Hopewell	Arrive	5.40	Leave	6.10

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.32 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 5.15 P. M., and stay all night at Huntingdon.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.31 P. M., and leave at 4 P. M., for Hopewell and Bedford. Trains connect at Hopewell with Four Horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.
Huntingdon, Feb. 25, 1857.

LETTING.—Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office, at Harrisburg, and at the office of the Supervisor of the Lower Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, at Lewistown, until TUESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1857, for re-building the AUGHWICK DAM, near the village of Newton Hamilton. The said Dam is about 700 feet long and 10 feet high. Plans and specifications for the same may be seen at my office three days before the letting. DANIEL EISENBISE,
Lewistown, Feb. 25, 1857. Supervisor.

SAMUEL M. MECUTCHEN, MILLWRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER. Sole Proprietor of JOHNSON's highly approved and much improved SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE: Improved IRON CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER, THE PREMIUM MACHINE FOR MILLERS.

Residence: NO. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.

Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philadelphia.

Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Bush, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire,

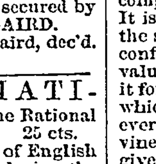
SQUARE MESHED BOLTING CLOTHS.
Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1857.

FOR SALE.—Lots No. 114, 115, 116, 117, 128, 129, 19. Also, six unnumbered lots in the borough of Petersburg, Huntingdon county. The first four are those having upon them the warehouse, store room, dwelling house, &c., now in tenure of Samuel S. Myton. The others have dwelling houses upon them, and the unnumbered lots are those having the buildings formerly used by Geo. Rung as a tannery upon them. Possession given on the first April next. A bargain will be given in the sale. For terms apply to SCOTT & BROWN, Huntingdon. E. V. WINGARD.
February 25, 1857-3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Shirley twp., dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to me.

JAMES MURPHY,
Petersburg, Feb. 20, 1857.* Administrator.

WELL TIMBERED WOODLAND AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to Public Sale, on FRIDAY the 20th day of MARCH, 1857, at the public house of Mrs. Huey, in Alexandria, at one o'clock, P. M., A TRACT OF WOODLAND, situate on the South-East side of Tussey's Mountain, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing about 290 ACRES. It is well timbered and will be very desirable for timber for farmers without much timber land.



It will be laid off in lots of convenient size to suit purchasers, a plot of which will be exhibited on day of sale.

TERMS.—One half of purchase money on confirmation of sale; balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. ROBERT A. LAIRD.
Acting Executor of Wm. Laird, dec'd.
February 25, 1857.

JAMES BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL WORKS.—THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammer, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District in Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and the only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.

For sale by Peter Griffee, 118 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 18, 1857.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Umbrella and PARASOL MANUFACTURER, No. 2 North Fourth Street, N. W. Corner of Market, Philadelphia, Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.
March 4, 1857-3m.

WANTED.—A partner in the Tavern business, in the centre of the Broad Top Coal mines, at a stand now doing a good business. Any one who wishes to go into that line of business, will find it an excellent chance rarely to be met with. Address by letter to B. at this office, when every information required shall be given. February 25, 1857.

A CARD.—To Teachers and all whom it may Concern: The undersigned are making preparations to open a Normal School in Huntingdon County; and we design making it a permanent Institution. The Instructors will be persons who have been educated in Normal schools, and who are known to be eminent in their profession—in the didactic art. Our advertisement will appear as soon as our correspondence with the Faculty can be completed. We desire to open the school in April.

ALBERT OWEN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1857. F. H. LANE.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell the HOUSE and THREE LOTS OF GROUND he now occupies in the North East corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame, nearly new. For further information enquire of A. J. WHITE.
February 11, 1857.

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 150 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, \$300; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, \$4; Half calf, marble edges, \$5; Gilt Edges, \$7.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career; and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812–14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from personal acquaintance or observation. For sale by

GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, No. 25 Park Row, N. Y.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO., No. 335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES:

Gold Pens	\$1 00	Gold Tooth Picks	\$2 00
Gold Pen & Silver Holder,	2 00	" Tooth and Ear Picks,	3 00
Gold Pen and double ex- Silver Holders	3 00	" Pencil & Watch Keys,	3 00
Mamouth " " "	4 00	Ladies Gold Pencils	2 00
Leviathan " " "	5 00	" " "	3 00
Fountain Pen, Desk Holder	3 00	" " "	4 00
Mamouth " " "	5 00	" " "with Pen,	5 00
Engrossing Pens,	2 00	Gents' Gold Cases and Pens	8 00
Leviathan and Box	5 00	" " " "	10 00
Gothic Silver Case & Pen,	3 00	" Gothic "	12 00
" Engrossing " "	4 00	" Screw Pencil	8 00
" Mammouth " "	5 00	And all other kinds and styles at the retail prices.	

PREMIUMS PRESENTED TO PURCHASERS.

To every person buying a gold pen of us we present a numbered certificate, and each of these certificates entitles the holder of it, by the extra payment of 25 cents, to an article of jewelry, in value from \$1 to \$100. This jewelry consists of Gold and Silver Watches in great variety.—Silver Goblets, Silver Fruit Baskets, Gold Guard Chains for ladies, Lockets, Bracelets, Gents' Gold Fob and Vest chains, Thimbles, Breastpins, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Studs, Rings, Crosses, &c., none of which sell for less than \$1. FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID US, THE PARTY IS ENTITLED TO A NUMBERED CERTIFICATE, AND BY THE PAYMENT OF 25 CTS. EXTRA ON EACH CERTIFICATE HE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE WHATEVER THE NUMBER OF THE CERTIFICATE DESIGNATES. We have been in operation for three years and thousands have bought of us, and we have never learned that any one was ever dissatisfied. This plan affords every opportunity of obtaining a gold watch or some article of jewelry, for a trifling sum.—All our pens, pencil cases, &c., are genuine articles manufactured by ourselves with great care, and we offer them precisely at prices asked in all other stores in the city. To agents we make advantageous offers, and any energetic person can do well by working for us. We wish agents in every place in the country, and persons who would like to become such will please address us, and we will send them printed circulars of prices, terms, &c. We have no stated periods for distribution. The moment a pen is purchased, the purchaser is entitled to receive his premium on the payment of 25 cents extra.

All orders by mail should be addressed

MERRICK, BENTON & DEAN,
335 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Enclose the pen and 39 cents in P. O. stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned post paid.

The BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO. is well known throughout the country, but as there are undoubtedly some who are not acquainted with us we append the following well known firms as *references*:

FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New York.
HICKS & MITCHELL, No. 20 do do
BENTON BROS., Cor. Broadway & Courtland st., New York, and Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
J. H. STURDY & CO., No. 5 Gilsey Building, New York.
GOULD & WOOD, No. 9 Maiden Lane, do
February 4, 1857-3m

SHERIFFS' SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, ON SATURDAY THE 14TH DAY OF MARCH, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND situate on Moore street, in the borough of Huntingdon, being fifty feet in front, and extending back two hundred and thirty feet, having thereon a double weather-boarded house, a stable and other buildings. Also, about FIFTY ACRES of WOODLAND, more or less, situate in Henderson township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Frederick Snyder, John Simpson, Samuel Hemphill, Wm. Steel and others. Seized, and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Reuben Romig. G. MILLER,
Huntingdon, Feb. 18, 1857. Sheriff.

ESTATE OF CHARLES BROTHERLINE, dec'd.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the assets or remaining fund belonging to the Estate of said deceased, in whose hands soever the same may be, to and among the heirs, and persons entitled to receive the same, will attend at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, March 17, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for that purpose. The heirs of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are hereby notified that they are required to present their claims before said Auditor, on said day, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.
February 11, 1857-1t.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY!—A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST \$11,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.

From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of several works of History, 'Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, have given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it richly deserves.

UNIFORM RETAIL PRICES.

In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Gilt Back and Sides	\$6,00
In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Full Gilt	8,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge	7,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edge and Full Gilt Sides	10,00
In two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprinkled Edge	6,00

Many of our Agents having been told when soliciting subscribers, that this work would soon be sold in Bookstores, and at a reduced price, we hereby give notice, as Sole Publishers of it, it will not be sold in Bookstores at any price, and will be offered by our canvassing Agents only, who have the sole right of sale in their respective districts, except that where we have not appointed an agent, WE will send copies by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail price.

N. B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers, No. 25, Park Row, N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

FARM FOR RENT, in West Township, about 3 miles from Petersburg. The farm is large, and the land good. To a good tenant a good berth is offered. Enquire of N. CRESSWELL.
Alexandria, February 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to S. & W. Foster, by note or book account, will please call soon and settle the same, and save time and costs.

STEWARD FOSTER,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
Manor Hill, Feb. 4, 1857.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.—The undersigned will attend to drawing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c. He will also arrange and state Administrators Accounts and attend to the passing of them before the Register. All will be done in legal form, in good style, and at moderate charges. JACOB MILLER.
Huntingdon, January 21, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEAMS, ORE BANK, &c.—The following property will be sold, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY the 11th of March next at Rough & Ready Furnace, 17 miles from Huntingdon, on the Broad Top Rail Road, viz:

One splendid six horse team, young and in prime order; one fine horse do.; one brood mare; one fine young mule team; five waggons; one road bed; one cart; 30 sets harness; a number of cooking and ten plate stoves; one milch cow; wagonmaker's tools and stuff; furnace and ore bank tools; barrows, scrap iron, and other property too tedious to enumerate. There will also be sold at the same time a valuable fossil ore bank, situated within a mile of the Rail Road, opened and in working order, with a slope of 70 feet of ore above the drift. A comfortable miner's house is erected upon the property. Terms liberal.

L. T. WATTSON.
February 4, 1857.

☞Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg, and Gazette, Bedford will please copy.

NOTICE.—To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company: That the Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1857, directed to be paid to creditors one and a half per cent. on their claims on which former dividends have been declared—which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents. JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 4, 1857.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANEGAR respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in town.

She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with any piece required.

She will also teach the German and French languages. Numerous references given.

Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

40 BUSHELS CLOVERSEED just received and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.
Huntingdon, February 11, 1857.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE.—A BOOK THAT IS REALLY ALL LIFE. —EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.—LIVING NATURE IN ALL ITS FORMS.

The only book of its kind ever published, which gives Pictorial Representations and Popular Descriptions of the History, Habits and modes of life of all the classes of living beings on the earth, in the ocean and in the air. Uniform retail price,

In One Quarto Volume 1350 Illustrations, Muslin Gilt Back and Center, $3,00. The same—Marble Edge, Embossed Morocco, Gilt Back and Center, $3,00. The same—Extra Red Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edges and Full Gilt Sides, $5,00.

Books upon almost every other subject have been circulated among the people, except those relating to the very interesting and important one of Natural History. The books which have heretofore been published on this subject, have been adapted to mere children, or to those who made it a thorough study. Hence, very few of the millions of readers in this country have, within their reach, anything satisfactory upon this subject. This indicates a great and an obvious want, as no subject is more intensely interesting, and none more improving, than that of the living beings that people the globe. This want we are confident we fully meet, in the work we here offer to the public.

This Book is not for sale in Bookstores, but can be ordered from us direct, or obtained from our Canvassing Agents.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, New York, and for sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER, MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSS, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors, C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT of THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE. A great reduction in the price of the latter publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3	per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews	5	"
For any three of the four Reviews	7	"
For all four of the Reviews	8	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	3	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10	"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but *twenty-four cents* a year for Blackwood, and but *fourteen cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid). $6.

This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

Jan7

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.—THE LIFE and TIMES of ALEXANDER HAMILTON; by Samuel M. Smucker, A. M., author of the Life and Reign of Nicholas I, of Russia, &c., &c.

This is the only complete and reliable biography of this GREAT MAN. He was the intimate personal FRIEND OF WASHINGTON, and by many considered his equal.

This work includes a history of the times and men of the Revolution, and many incidents not heretofore given in history. It has all the charms of romance, although prepared from the most reliable and authentic sources, and should be in the hands of every American who reveres the great and good men of our Revolution. A sketch of BURR is also given, and an account of his miserable end.

Agents wanted in every part of the United States, for this and other valuable works, to whom the largest commissions will be paid. Copies sent by mail, on receipt of the price, $1. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, No. 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

January 7, 1857–1m.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Henry C. Walker, either by note or book account, will take notice that they are now in my hands, and that it will be economy on their part, to settle the same in a reasonably short time. D. HOUTZ, Assignee of H. C. Walker.

Alexandria, January 14, 1857.

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Morino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by J. & W. SAXTON

dec17

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.

January 14, 1857.

A MERRY SLEIGH RIDE will be enjoyed by those who supply themselves with BELLS from the large assortment found at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

January 21, 1856.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

ESTATE OF PAUL ORLADY, dec'd. —All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Huntingdon county to the undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of Paul Orlady, late of Brady township, in said county, deceased, and all persons having claims against his Estate are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and persons indebted to him are requested to pay their liabilities. N. C. DECKER, Huntingdon, Pa.

February 4, 1857.

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

MURPHY & KOONS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, No. 47 North Wharves, (below Race Street,) Philadelphia.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

Orders promptly attended to. [Feb. 18, '57–3m.

50 TONS BROAD TOP COAL just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1857.

WINDOW SASH.—J. & W. Saxton have now on hand different kinds of Window Sash, and at much lower prices than can be made by hand. They will also be able to have doors made to order at the shortest notice, as well as Shutters, Blinds, and everything necessary for building purposes.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!

The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate. December 3, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. MORRISON of Pittsburg.

Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chinazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2½ yards wide. Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856–3m.*

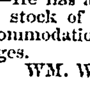
IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

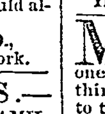
The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, —*a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $9.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN, Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

December 24, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.





LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

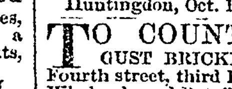
MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—Why be without Money? when it is just as easy for any one to be around with a pocket full as not, if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which from five to twenty dollars a day can be made, either by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy. Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure a good business, than to pay twenty-five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. *Try it! Try it! Try it!* Address your letters to DWIGHT MONROE, New York.

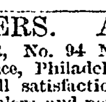
Dec. 24, 1856–3m.

I sent one of my Circulars to an *Editor* in Georgia, and he gave me a notice in his paper like the following:

"Mr. Monroe sent me one of his Circulars, and I will just say to my readers that whoever of you are out of employment that Mr. Monroe's business is a good busines, and money can be made out of it by any one who engages in it, for it is no humbug."

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of





GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856–3m.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address T. KIRK WHITE, President.

Nov. 12, 1856.

WANTED—A good experienced journeyman Cabinet-Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply immediately to HIGGINS & SON.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, For Men, Women, Misses, Boys, and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

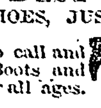
500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.

Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856–1y.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.



Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO, Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN, Sole Agent for Philadelphia, No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856–3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

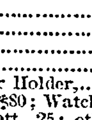
MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to. JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.



Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases	$28 00
Gold Lepines	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels	9 00
Superior Quartiers	7 00
Gold Spectacles	7 00
Fine Silver do.	1 50
Gold Bracelets	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856–1y.

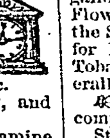
ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE. DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*



HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.—We have just published a new edition of this popular and saleable work, and can now supply our agents and canvassers *without delay.*

Besides a complete History of the War, it includes the LIFE AND REIGN OF NICHOLAS I., with sketches of SCHAMYL, the Circassian Chief, and other distinguished characters; also, descriptions of Russian Society and Government, &c., &c., making one of the most interesting works ever published. It is beautifully illustrated with fine tinted plates, and bound in the best manner. We send a specimen copy with particulars of agency to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1 25. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, No. 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 24, 1856.

COME HERE! and get good bargains. J. & W. SAXTON have received from the eastern cities an assortment of Silks, Shawls, Talmas, Dress Goods, and Embroideries.

They have adopted the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give them a call.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

40 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale by

Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1856. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

WANTED—A boy to learn Carriage Smithing. Also—a man to do the wood work of Carriages, &c. OWEN BOAT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Vareity and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

apl16

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg. And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN. and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE. Market Square.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

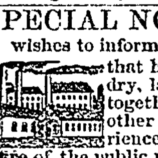
THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

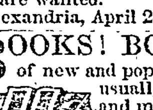
SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,



that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety



usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware. Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Bareges, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

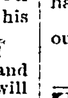
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ¼ and ⅜ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.



His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST! by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

GAS! GAS LIGHTS ARE COMING. —And so are J. & W. SAXTON—Not with Gas, but with an entire new and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Carpet and Oil Cloth, Wood and Willow Ware, and every article usually kept in a country store. We have one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS ever offered to the citizens of this place and vicinity, and are determined to sell lower than can be purchased at any other House east of the Alleghany. Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact. We will sell our old stock at cost, and a great deal under cost. Don't forget to call at "THE METROPOLITAN" before purchasing at any other house. We also purchase and store grain, and it is admitted by all that we have the safest place of unloading grain in town. All kinds produce taken in Exchange for Goods. J. & W. SAXTON.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, such as DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

GROCERIES.—NEW BUSINESS AT AN OLD STAND.—The subscriber would inform the Public that he has just opened a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, at Harrison's Store Room, at the west end of Hill Street, where he will keep and sell all articles in his line, for cash, or in exchange for country produce. ROBERT STITT.

Huntingdon, Oct 1, 1856.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

CLOTHING — A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.

H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

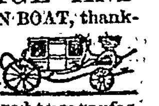
Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.



Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

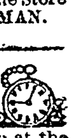
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy Clothing from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE, as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale Store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. JOSEPH REIGGER.



MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.

Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.

Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.

August 22, 1855–tf.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE —N. SPENCER THOMAS, No. 26 South Second St., Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c., &c. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low and goods warranted.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1856–1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.

DIRECTORS—Hon. John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey, John B. Hall, T. T. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman, Charles Crist, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchen.

Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. T. Abrams, Vice President; Thos. Kitchen, Secretary.

REFERENCES—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D., A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, L. A. Mackey, Wm. Fearon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quiggle, A. Updegraff, John W. Maynard, James Armstrong, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler. A. S. HARRISON, Agent.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose! MOSES STROUS, Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main street, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.

Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856. LONG & DECKER.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill. FISHER & McMURTRIE.

N. B. Their Buckwheat Stones are not quite ready.

Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

BEST STEEL BLADE Moulders' Shovels, Miners' Coal Shovels, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation! ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT, Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by CARR, GIESE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.*

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at

Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING at H. ROMAN'S as cheap as they can in the city. Huntingdon; October 1, 1856.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.